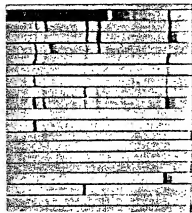


FIG. 1

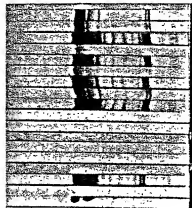
MW(kd)
106 —
80 —
49.5 —
32.5 —
27.5 —
18.5 —



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

FIG. 2(A)

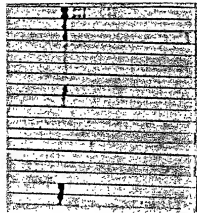
MW(kd)
205 —
116.5 —
80 —
VCA-p40 —
VCA-p18 —



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

FIG. 2(B)

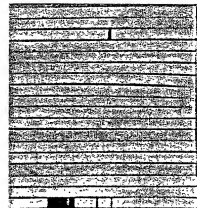
MW(kd)
205 —
116.5 —
80 —



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

FIG. 2(C)

MW(kd)
205 —
116.5 —
80 —
49.5 —
BdRF —
 β -Gal —



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

FIG. 2(D)

1036729-122101

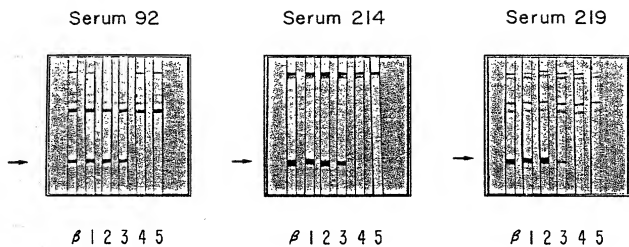


FIG. 3

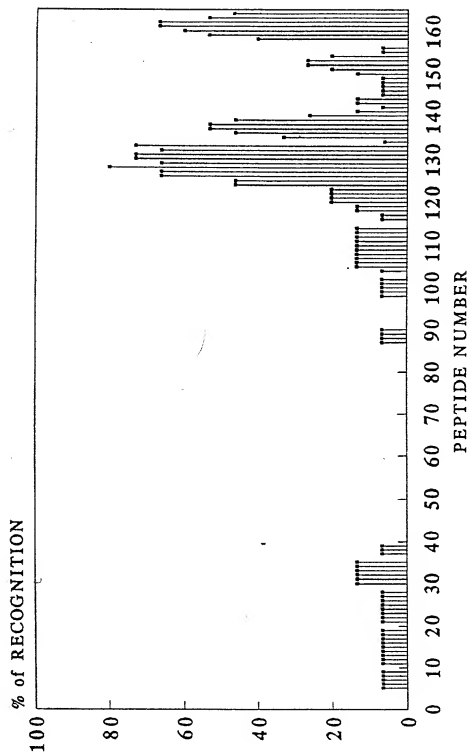


FIG. 4

101221-6229001

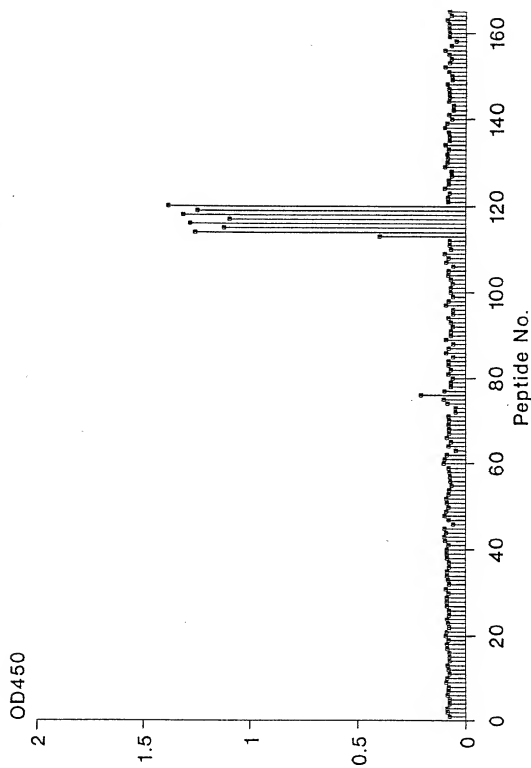


FIG. 5A

FOI221-62292001

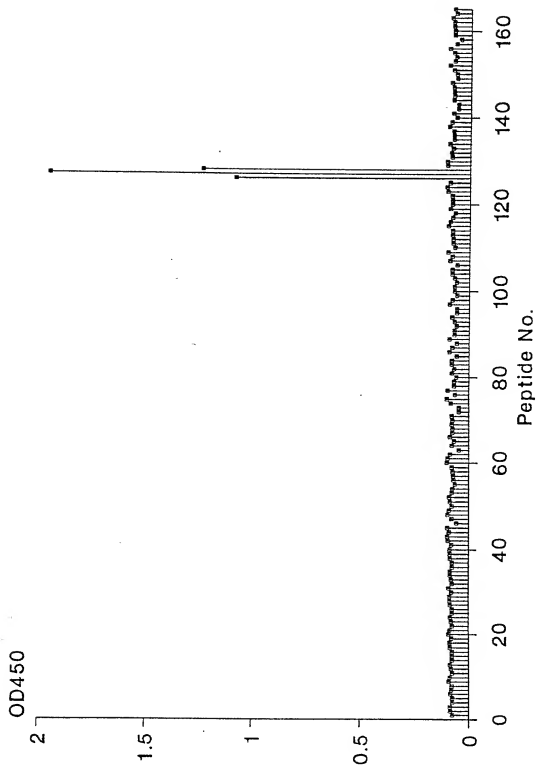


FIG. 5B

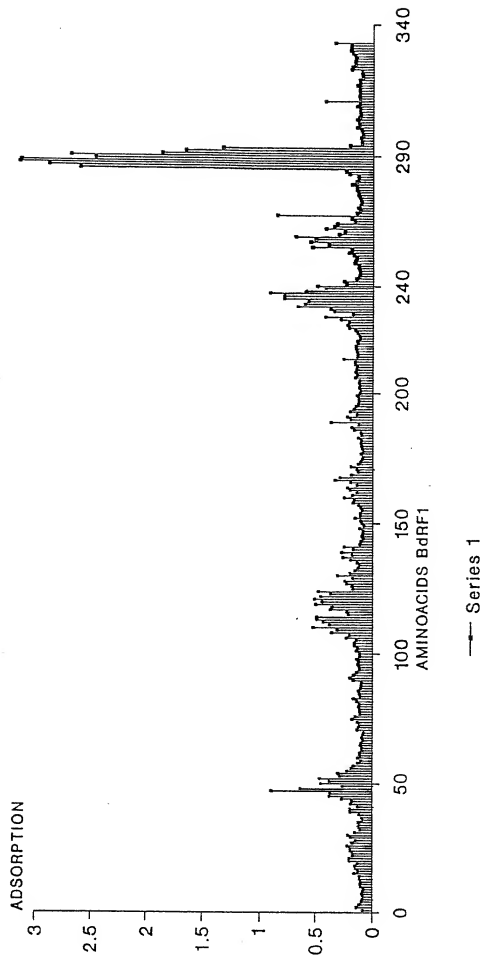
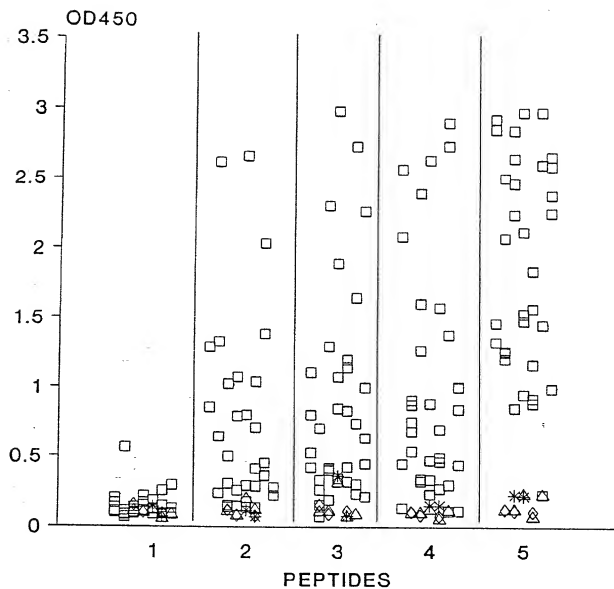


FIG. 6



- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| △ EBV negative | ◇ EBV neg. on blot |
| □ EBV positive | * EBV pos/ p18 neg. |

FIG. 7

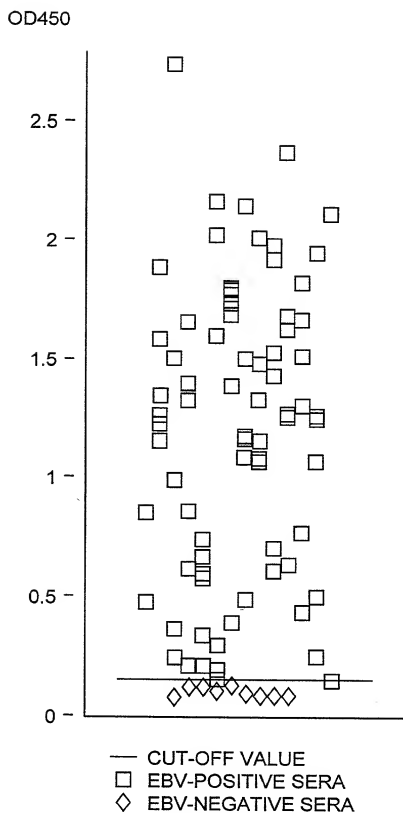
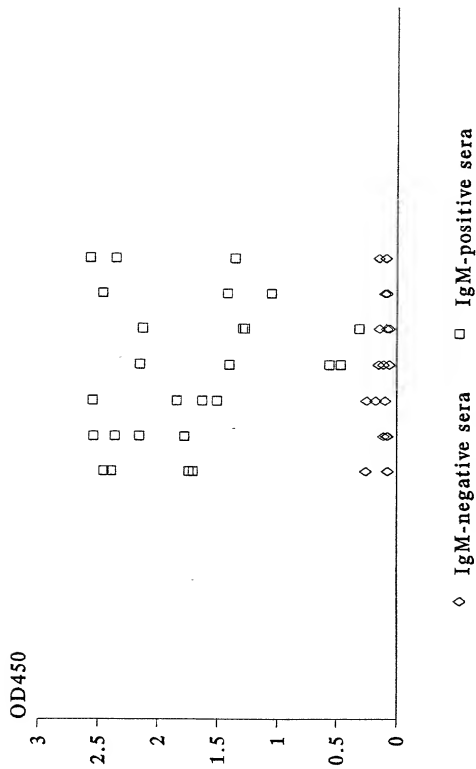


FIG. 8A



◇ IgM-negative sera

☐ IgM-positive sera

FIG. 8B

Detailed description of Figure 6: This figure contains seven histograms arranged horizontally. Each histogram represents the frequency of nodes per cluster for a specific value of the parameter α . The x-axis for all plots is 'Nodes per Cluster' with major ticks at 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10. The y-axis is 'Frequency' with major ticks at 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10.
 - For $\alpha = 0.0$, the distribution is broad, peaking at 2 nodes with a frequency of approximately 7.
 - For $\alpha = 0.1$, the peak shifts slightly left to 1 node with a frequency of about 6.
 - For $\alpha = 0.2$, the peak is at 1 node with a frequency of about 5.
 - For $\alpha = 0.3$, the peak remains at 1 node with a frequency of about 4.
 - For $\alpha = 0.4$, the distribution is more peaked at 1 node, with a frequency of about 3.
 - For $\alpha = 0.5$, the peak is clearly at 1 node with a frequency of about 2.
 - For $\alpha = 0.6$, the distribution is highly concentrated at 1 node, which has a frequency of about 1.

